

04-16-07

AF 90



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Jin Ho Park

Assignee: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Application No.: 09/884,487

Filed: June 18, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2629

Examiner: J. Piziali

Attorney Docket No. AB-1668-1D US (formerly 5649-608DV)

Title: MULTIPLE OUTPUT DC/DC VOLTAGE CONVERTERS

MAIL STOP: Appeal Brief - Patents

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

RESPONSE TO NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE WITH 37 CFR 1.192(c)

Dear Sir:

Responsive to the "Notification of Non-Compliance with 37 CFR 1.192(c)" dated March 19, 2007 attached is Applicant's Second Amended Brief on Appeal.

The Examiner had stated that the brief does not contain a statement of the status of all claims, (e.g., rejected, allowed, withdrawn, objected to, canceled), or does not identify the appealed claims (37 CFR 41 .37(c)(1)(iii)). In the Brief filed on 01 December 2006, Applicants Status of Claims stated that:

"Claims 10-18 are pending in the application;

No claims are allowed;

Claims 1-9 were canceled;

Claims 10-18 are the appealed claims."

The Examiner has now held that statement to be non-compliant. Applicants disagree with the Examiner's ruling. However, to expedite the appeal, Enclosed is a second amended brief on appeal wherein the Status of Claims

states:

Claims 10-18 are pending in the application;

No claims are allowed;

Claims 1-9 were canceled;

Claims 10-18 are rejected.

Claims 10-18 are appealed.

The fee for filing the brief required by 37 CFR § 41.20(b) (2) has previously been paid. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees, which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-2257.

Respectfully,



Howard R. Popper
Reg. No. 19,208
MacPherson Kwok Chen & Heid LLP
2033 Gateway Place, Suite 400
San Jose, CA 95110
Tel: (408) 392-9250 Fax: (408) 392-9262

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO.: EV 946 544 388 US



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Jin Ho Park

Assignee: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

Application No.: 09/884,487

Filed: June 18, 2001

Group Art Unit: 2629

Examiner: J. Piziali

Attorney Docket No. AB-1668 (formerly 5649-608DV)

Title: MULTIPLE OUTPUT DC/DC VOLTAGE CONVERTERS

MAIL STOP: Appeal Brief – Patents

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

(Second Amended) BRIEF ON APPEAL Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §41.37

Responsive to the "Notification of Non-Compliance with 37 CFR 1.192(c)" dated 26 September 2006 and pursuant to the Notice of Appeal dated February 10, 2003, please accept herewith Applicant's Amended Brief on Appeal.

The fee for filing the brief required by 37 CFR § 41.20(b) (2) has previously been paid.

Respectfully,

Howard R. Popper

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO.: EV 946 544 388 US

Reg. No. 19,208

MacPherson Kwok Chen & Heid LLP

2033 Gateway Place, Suite 400

San Jose, CA 95110

Tel: (408) 392-9250

Fax: (408) 392-9262

Table of Contents

Real Party In Interest: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.....	3
Related Appeals And Interferences: None	3
Status Of Claims:	3
Status of Amendments: All amendments have been entered.....	3
Summary of Claimed Subject Matter:	3
Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal	5
ARGUMENT	5
A. As to claim 10, 12, 13,14 and 16:	5
B. As to claims 11 and 15:.....	7
C. As to dependent claims 17 and 18:	8
CONCLUSION	9
Claims Appendix	10
Evidence Appendix: (None)	12

I. Real Party In Interest: Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.

II. Related Appeals And Interferences: None

III. Status Of Claims:

Claims 10–18 are pending in the application;

No claims are allowed;

Claims 1–9 were canceled;

Claims 10–18 are rejected.

Claims 10–18 are appealed.

IV. Status of Amendments: All amendments have been entered.

V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter:

Claim 10 is directed to a DC/DC converter (5, Fig. 6, paragraph [0040]) having a transformer including a primary coil (T61) and a secondary coil (T62, 63) and a switch (Q61) connected to primary coil (T61) that controls current switching; a first DC output voltage (VDD) being generated from the primary coil (T61) and a second DC output voltage (Von or Voff) being generated from the secondary coil (T62 or T63).

Claim 11, depending on claim 10, further recites a first rectifier (D63) and a second rectifier (D61 or D62), wherein the primary coil (T61) is connected between an input voltage (Vin) and the switch (Q61), the first rectifier (D63) connected to the primary coil (T61) to generate the first DC output voltage (VDD) and the second rectifier (D61 or D62) connected to the secondary coil (T62 or T63) to generate the second DC output voltage (Von or Voff).

Claim 12, depending on claim 11 further recites a first rectifier comprises a first diode (D63) and a first capacitor (C63) and wherein the second

rectifier comprises a second diode (D61 or D62) and a second capacitor (C61 or C62).

Claim 13 depending on claim 10 further recites an inductor (L71, Fig 7, para. [0047] et seq.)) coupled across the primary coil (T71), wherein the first DC output voltage (VDD) is generated from the primary coil (T71) and from the inductor (L71).

Claim 14. (Independent, directed to Fig. 7, para. [0047], et seq.) is a DC/DC converter comprising: a transformer including a primary coil (T71) and a secondary coil (T72, 73); an inductor (L71,) coupled across the primary coil (T71) and a switch (Q71) connected to the inductor (L71) and that controls current switching therein; a first DC output voltage (VDD) generated from the inductor (L71) and a second DC output voltage (Von or Voff) generated from the secondary coil (T72 or T73).

Claim 15, depending on claim 14, further comprises a first and second rectifier and an inductor (L71) are connected between an input voltage (Vin) and a switch (Q71) wherein the first rectifier generates a first output voltage (VDD) and the second rectifier is connected in the secondary coil (T72 or T73).

Claim 16, depending on claim 15, recites additional limitations that a first rectifier comprises a first diode (D73) and a first capacitor (C73) and a second rectifier comprises a second diode (D72) and a second capacitor (C72).

Claim 17, depending on claim 10, recites additional limitations that a an input voltage port (Vin) is connected to the primary coil (T61) to provide a

DC output voltage (VDD).

Claim 18, depending on claim 14, recited additional limitations that an input voltage port (Vin) that is connected to the primary coil (T61) provides a DC input (para. [0042]) to the primary coil.

All of the limitations of the above claims are described in the specification, inter alia, at page 8, line 12 to page 10, line 13.

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

All of the pending Claims 10–18 are rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,325,283 to Farrington et al. (hereafter "Farrington '283").

Claim 10 is rejected on the basis that Farrington '283, in Fig. 2, discloses a multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter having a transformer [10], a switch [Q2], a first output voltage [at C_{IN}] and a second output voltage [at S3 & S4], citing to col. 2, line 53– col. 3, line 16].

Claim 11 is rejected on the basis that Farrington '283, in Fig. 2, discloses a first rectifier [D2 & C2] and a second rectifier [D5 & CF].

Claims 17 & 18 are rejected on the basis that Farrington '283, in Fig. 2, discloses an input voltage port [at Q1 & Q2] to provide a DC input voltage [at C1 & C2], citing to col. 2, lines 53– col. 3, line 16.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. As to claim 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16: Farrington '283 is a single output DC/DC converter that does not provide any output voltage from the primary coil circuit of a transformer, as required in applicant's above claims. Contrary to the Examiner's assertion (Final Office action, p.2, paragraph 2), there is no

teaching or suggestion in Farrington to generate a first output voltage from the primary coil of a transformer whose secondary also generates an output voltage. The Examiner's assertion that Farrington produces an output voltage at what is obviously an input capacitor C_{IN} is simply wrong. Farrington clearly shows his intention to have the output voltage taken from the secondary winding of transformer 10 drive the load identified as load resistor R_L .

The Examiner, at page 4, paragraph 3 of the Final action, further asserted:

Farrington discloses a first DC output voltage [Fig. 2, at C_{IN}] of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the primary coil and a second DC output voltage [Fig. 2, at S_3 & S_4] of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the secondary coil (see Column 2, Line 53 - Column 3, Line 16). There are clearly and inherently voltages generated across the above cited circuits when Farrington's converter is in operation.

The Examiner statement that Farrington's "inherently generated" voltages (across C_{IN}) are output voltages is unwarranted when, in fact, the voltage across C_{IN} is clearly not an output voltage. Moreover, Farrington teaches that his output voltage is to be taken across load resistor R_L connected in the secondary circuit of his transformer 10. Farrington so states, *inter alia* in 1 claim 1, that the load impedance is coupled to the secondary winding of the transformer. (See Figs 1 and 2 of Farrington, next page).

Further, the Farrington transformer's primary winding circuit and C_{IN} is part of a resonant circuit whose operation would be disturbed by the Examiner's reconstruction that requires the voltage across C_{IN} to be used to supply a load. Accordingly, the Examiner's assertions are contrary to fact and a

rejection so based should not be permitted to stand. For at least these reasons, independent Claims 10 and 14, and dependent Claims 12, 13 and 16 are patentable over Farrington.

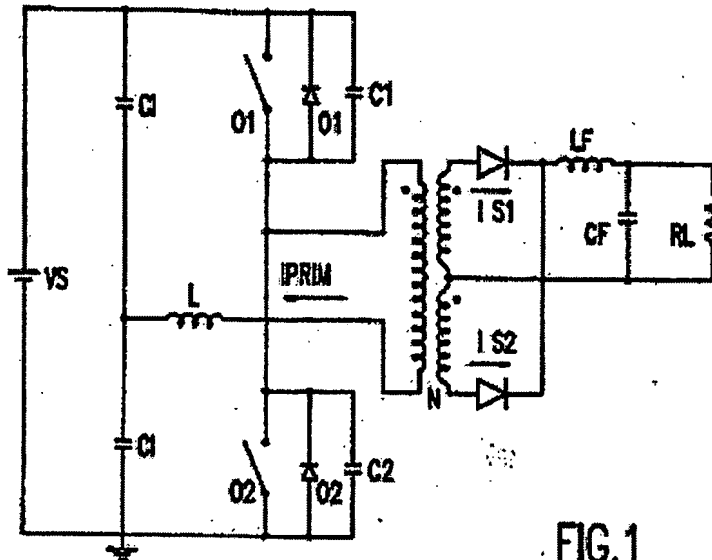


FIG.1
PRIOR ART

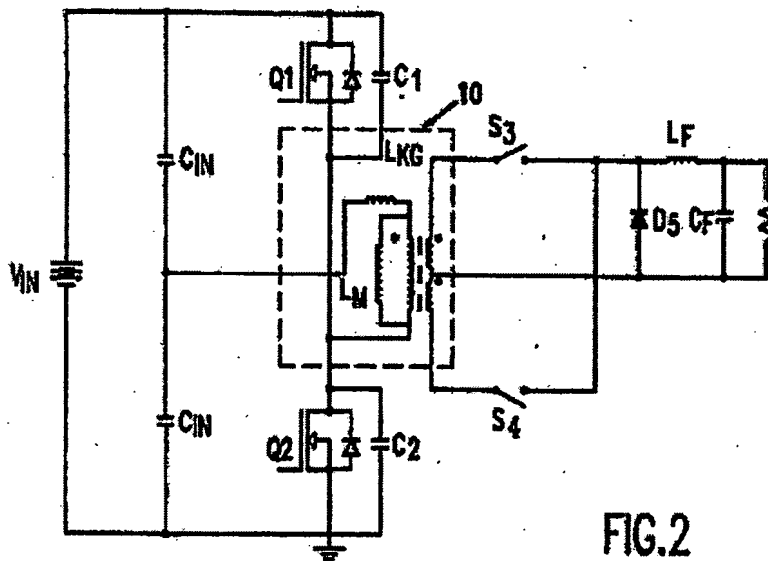


FIG.2

B. As to claims 11 and 15: The Examiner had rejected these claims stating: "Farrington discloses a first rectifier Fig. 2, D2 & C2] and a second

rectifier [Fig. 2, D5 & CF] wherein the primary coil is connected between an input voltage and the switch, wherein the first rectifier is connected to the primary coil to generate the first DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter . . . ”. Contrary to the Examiner’s assertion, Farrington does not, in fact, disclose a multiple output voltage DC/DC converter that connects a rectifier to the primary coil to generate the first DC output voltage. The first DC output voltage recited in claim 11 has its antecedent basis in claim 10 which requires the first DC output voltage to be taken on the primary side of the transformer. To wit: “ a first DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the primary coil ...”

The Examiner further asserted (Final action, page 4, paragraph 3, second paragraph) that there is a diode (unlabeled) shunted across switch Q1. However, this diode is not connected between the primary of the transformer and the input capacitor C_{IN}. Even if it was so connected, the diode cannot be regarded as a first rectifier that is connected to the primary coil to generate the first DC output voltage because it is shunted across the switch Q1 so that it would not appear to generate a DC output voltage from the switch Q1.

For at least these reasons, dependent Claims 11 and 15 are separately patentable.

C. As to dependent claims 17 and 18: The Examiner had rejected these claims on the basis that Farrington disclosed “an input voltage port [Fig. 2, at Q1 & Q2] that is connected to the primary coil of to provide a DC voltage [Fig. 2, at C1 & C2] to the primary coil (see col. 2, line 53– col. 3, line 16).”

However this may be, claim 17 depends from claim 10 and carries with it the antecedent limitations that the output voltage is taken from the primary coil. Further, Claim 18 carries with it the antecedent limitations of claim 14 that the output voltage is taken from the primary coil. Accordingly, these claims distinguish over the Farrington reference which produces no output voltage from the primary coil circuit.

CONCLUSION

The Final Official Action improperly asserted that “internal voltages”, otherwise unexplained and unidentified in the Farrington disclosure, constituted “output” voltages defined by applicant’s claims. Such an assertion is contrary to the plain meaning of the claims, the plain meaning of Farrington and the plain meaning of the circuit diagram. For at least these reasons, Appellant respectfully requests reversal of the Final Official Action and allowance of the pending claims 11–18.

VIII. Claims Appendix

10. A multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter comprising:

a transformer including a primary coil and a secondary coil that are coupled to one another by magnetic induction; and

a switch that is connected to the primary coil and that controls current switching therein;

wherein a first DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the primary coil and a second DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the secondary coil.

11. A converter according to Claim 10 further comprising a first rectifier and a second rectifier, wherein the primary coil is connected between an input voltage and the switch, wherein the first rectifier is connected to the primary coil to generate the first DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter therefrom and wherein the second rectifier is connected to the secondary coil to generate the second DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter therefrom.

12. A converter according to Claim 11 wherein the first rectifier comprises a first diode and a first capacitor and wherein the second rectifier comprises a second diode and a second capacitor.

13. A converter according to Claim 10 further comprising an inductor that is coupled across the primary coil, wherein the first DC output voltage of the

multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the primary coil and from the inductor.

14. A multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter comprising:

a transformer including a primary coil and a secondary coil that are coupled to one another by magnetic induction;

an inductor that is coupled across the primary coil; and

a switch that is connected to the inductor and that controls current switching therein; wherein a first DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter

is generated from the inductor and a second DC output voltage of the multiple DC output

voltage DC/DC converter is generated from the secondary coil.

15. A converter according to Claim 14 further comprising a first rectifier and a second rectifier, wherein the inductor is connected between an input voltage and the switch, wherein the first rectifier is connected to the inductor to generate the first DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter therefrom and wherein the second rectifier is connected to the secondary coil to generate the second DC output voltage of the multiple DC output voltage DC/DC converter therefrom.

16. A converter according to Claim 15 wherein the first rectifier comprises a first diode and a first capacitor and wherein the second rectifier comprises a second diode and a second capacitor.

17. A converter according to Claim 10 further comprising:

an input voltage port that is connected to the primary coil to provide a DC

input voltage to the primary coil.

18. A converter according to Claim 14 further comprising:

an input voltage port that is connected to the primary coil to provide a DC input voltage to the primary coil.

IX. Evidence Appendix: (None)